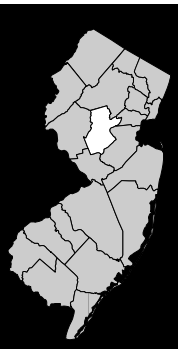
Somerset County



SOMERSET

Somerset County Index of Sites

Alan and Son Car Care Center

988 Route 202 South Branchburg Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 44 **LOT:** 39

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Auto Repair
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.3 Acre

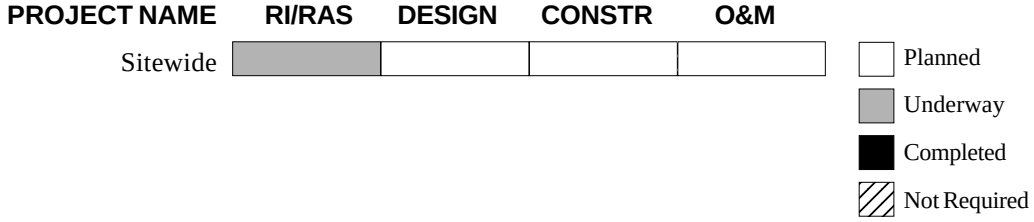
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Suspected

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$117,000
Corporate Business Tax	$40,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Routine sampling conducted by the property owner in 1991 revealed that an on-site potable well was contaminated with gasoline-related compounds. NJDEP subsequently installed a Point-of Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration system on the well so that it could continue to be used as a source of potable water. In 1994, gasoline odors were reportedly detected in the adjacent storm sewers and gasoline product was observed in a nearby stream. NJDEP subsequently determined that a check valve on underground gasoline tank piping at the site had malfunctioned and may have contaminated the subsurface soils. The property owner has repaired the check valve and conducted some remedial investigation work. This site is located in the Ground Water Impact Area of the Route 202 Ground Water Contamination case. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water in late 1997.



Brook Industrial Park

100 West Main Street Bound Brook Borough Somerset County

BLOCK: 1 **LOT:** 34

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Industrial Park
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 4.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Delineated
Soil	Pesticides Dioxin Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Capped/Delineated
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Structures	Pesticides Metals	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$11,438,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Brook Industrial Park is a complex of warehouses and industries located on the northern bank of the Raritan River in Bound Brook. Chemical and pesticide production and storage operations occurred at the park between 1971 and 1982, when Blue Spruce International occupied a number of the buildings. The current occupants of the Brook Industrial Park consist of a manufacturer of steel products, a manufacturer of plastic products, a manufacturer of specialty chemicals, a metal plating company and an equipment contractor. The Middlebrook Regional Health Commission and NJDEP began an investigation of the industrial park in 1980, after workers at one of the facilities reportedly became ill. Subsequent sampling revealed that the soil, ground water and surface water at the park were contaminated with pesticides, volatile organic compounds and heavy metals. The sampling also revealed that elevated levels of dioxin were present in the soil near the former Blue Spruce building. USEPA covered the dioxin-contaminated soil with an asphalt cap during an emergency response action in 1983.

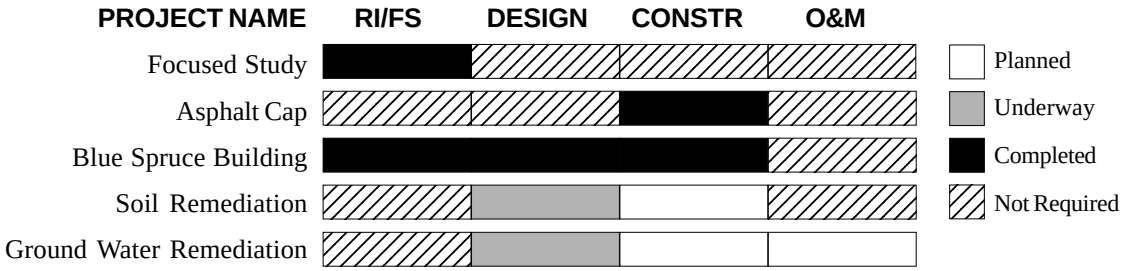
In 1989, USEPA added the site to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Based on the findings of the RI/FS, USEPA determined that soil, ground water and the building interior at the Blue Spruce facility were contaminated with a variety of compounds and heavy metals and a subsurface pit at another facility at the industrial park was contaminated with heavy metals, volatile organic compounds and inorganic compounds. The RI/FS also revealed that the surface water and sediments of the Raritan River were not significantly contaminated due to this site.

In 1994, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required excavation and off-site disposal of an estimated 5,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil and materials from the subsurface pits, demolition and off-site disposal of dioxin-contaminated materials from the Blue Spruce building and installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. However, the site demolition and Remedial

Brook Industrial Park

(Continued from previous page)

Designs for the soil removal and ground water remediation systems were delayed due to an unavailability of funds from the Superfund program. The first phase of the site cleanup, demolition of the Blue Spruce building, was completed in 1999. USEPA began the Remedial Designs for the soil removal and ground water remediation system in 1997. Security fencing is in place to prevent people from coming in contact with hazardous areas of the industrial park while the Remedial Design and cleanup work is underway.



Elm Avenue and 9th Street Ground Water Contamination

Elm Avenue and 9th Street Warren Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

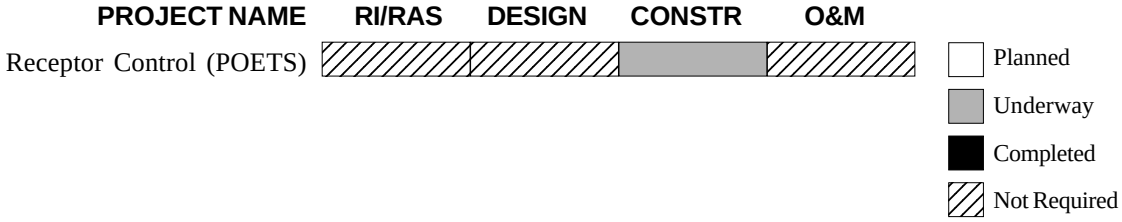
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$29,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1992, the Warren Township Board of Health determined that 13 private potable wells in this area were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems at the affected homes later that year to provide potable water for these residents. NJDEP subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term solution was the continued use of POETs in the affected homes. NJDEP plans to conduct a preliminary assessment and site investigation to determine the source of this residential well contamination.



Federal Creosote Company

Valerie Drive and East Camplain Road

Manville Borough Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Creosoting Facility
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 35 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

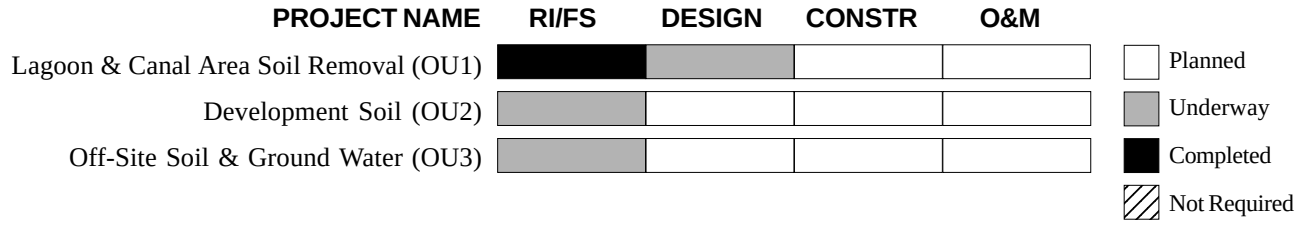
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Soil	Creosote	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$5,000,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Federal Creosote Company creosoted railroad ties and telephone poles at this site between 1910 and 1957. Various areas of the facility were later covered with fill and in 1965 construction of a 137-home residential development began at the site. In 1997, the Borough of Manville responded to a complaint that a sink hole had developed around a sewer pipe in the development. Excavation to repair the pipe revealed a black tar-like material in the soil that was identified as creosote. NJDEP and USEPA implemented a sampling program to evaluate the air quality inside the homes in the development, which showed that the creosote in the soil was not adversely affecting the indoor air. USEPA and NJDEP subsequently conducted a subsurface investigation that revealed that there were two lagoons, two drainage trenches and a drip area at the Federal Creosote facility that contained creosote and were covered with fill before the homes were built. In 1997, USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study to determine the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The former Federal Creosote Company facility was added to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in January 1999.

Based on the preliminary findings of the RI/FS, USEPA has divided the site into three Operable Units (OU). OU1 encompasses the former lagoon and canal areas of the facility, where very high levels of creosote contamination are present in the soil. OU2 encompasses the areas of the residential development where the levels of contamination are lower but still exceed NJDEP's soil cleanup criteria. OU3 addresses the contaminated soil outside the development at the Rustic Mall Area and the ground water at the site. In September 1999, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required the removal and off-site disposal of creosote-contaminated soil at OU1. USEPA is proposing to buy the residential properties in these areas of the development. USEPA expects to issue a Proposed Plan to address OU2 in 2000, and is in the process of conducting a Focused Feasibility Study to identify remedial alternatives for OU3.



Glenwood Terrace Ground Water Contamination

Glenwood Terrace Bridgewater Township Somerset County

BLOCKS: Various **LOTS:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

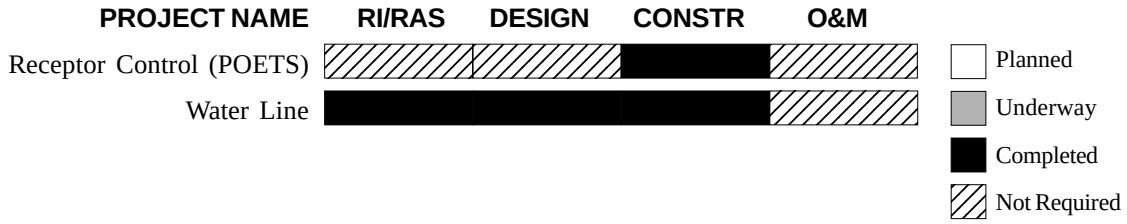
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$506,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Bridgewater Township Health Department in 1991 identified seven private potable wells in this residential area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. NJDEP subsequently installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for those residents. NJDEP delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA), which included the properties with contaminated wells and those with wells at risk of becoming contaminated, and conducted a water supply alternatives analysis to evaluate long-term solutions to provide potable water to the area. NJDEP concluded based on the water supply alternatives analysis that the most cost-effective long-term solution was to extend public water lines to the GWIA. The local water company and Bridgewater Township installed the water lines, connected the residences and sealed the private wells in the GWIA in 1998 using funds provided by NJDEP. NJDEP plans to conduct a preliminary assessment and site investigation to identify the source or sources of the ground water contamination.



Higgins Disposal Services Incorporated

121 Laurel Avenue Franklin Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 5 **LOT:** 171

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 38 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Removed

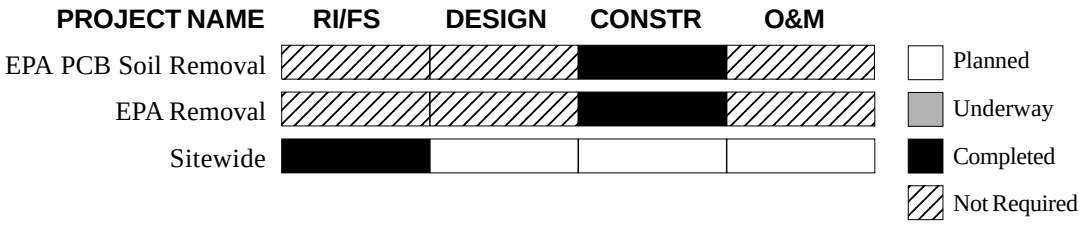
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$2,714,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Higgins Disposal Services operated a waste disposal facility at this site from the 1950s to 1985. The facility consisted of a waste transfer station, a trash compactor and an unpermitted landfill containing approximately 16,000 cubic yards of solid wastes. Two residences and two businesses, the Hasty Acres Riding Club and a vehicle repair garage, currently occupy the property. In 1985, the local health department determined that several nearby private potable wells were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. Eight residents were restricted from using their wells and were advised to install Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems in their homes. Sampling of on-site ground water monitor wells conducted in 1986 confirmed that the contamination in the potable wells was due to the Higgins Disposal site.

In 1990, USEPA added Higgins Disposal Services to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the contamination and identify cleanup alternatives. During the RI/FS, USEPA identified several areas at the site where soil contamination and buried hazardous wastes were present. Between 1992 and 1996, USEPA removed 765 tons of PCB-contaminated soil from a riding ring used by the Hasty Acres Riding Club and excavated approximately 12,000 tons of contaminated soil and 7,000 containers, ranging in size from 40 milliliter glass vials to 55 gallon drums, from various other locations at the property.

In 1997, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision that required installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water, extension of the public water line to 11 additional residences and no further action for the soil. While NJDEP concurred with the proposed ground water remedy, it did not concur with the no further action recommendation for the soil due to the presence of contamination at levels exceeding New Jersey's soil cleanup criteria. In 1999, FMC Corporation, a Potentially Responsible Party for the site, removed the inactive landfill, excavated small areas of contaminated soil that exceeded NJDEP's cleanup standards and funded the installation of the public water line. USEPA plans to install a system to pump the contaminated ground water from this site to the ground water treatment system that is operating at the nearby Higgins Farm Superfund site.



Higgins Farm

Route 518 Franklin Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 5 **LOT:** 26.01

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 75 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Treating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Dioxins Metals	Removed
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Sediments	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$14,935,000
Spill Fund	$71,000
1981 Bond Fund	$95,000
1986 Bond Fund	$1,213,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Higgins Farm is an active cattle breeding farm. In the past, drums containing chemical wastes were buried at two areas of the property. The site became the subject of a NJDEP investigation in 1985 after elevated levels of chlorobenzene, a volatile organic compound, were discovered in a nearby potable well. A geophysical survey that was conducted as part of the investigation revealed that drums were buried at the northwest portion of the site approximately 40 yards from the contaminated well. In 1986, the property owner excavated approximately 50 drums of chemical wastes and visibly contaminated soil from this area. Later that year, NJDEP determined that three other potable wells in the area were also contaminated due to this site. NJDEP subsequently installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the four wells as an interim remedy to provide potable water for those residents.

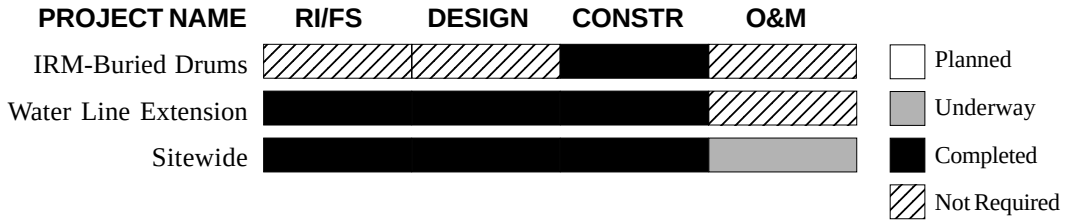
In 1989, USEPA added Higgins Farm to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. In 1990, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a public water line to replace the contaminated potable wells and those wells that were at risk of becoming contaminated in the future. Twenty six residences were connected to the water line when it was completed in 1993. USEPA removed 94 buried drums and contaminated soil from an area separate from the previously discovered drum disposal area under an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) conducted in 1992.

Based on the findings of the RI/FS, USEPA determined that the ground water at the site was contaminated with various volatile organic compounds, including tetrachloroethylene and benzene, semi-volatile organic compounds and metals. The RI/FS also revealed that the soil at the property and the surface water and sediments in an on-site pond were not significantly

Higgins Farm

(Continued from previous page)

contaminated. In 1992, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a second ROD for the site with NJDEP concurrence. The ROD required installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water, with discharge of the treated water to an existing pond on the property. USEPA completed construction of the ground water remediation system in 1997. The system is treating approximately 100,000 gallons of ground water per day and is expected to be in operation for approximately 20 years.



McFarland's Service Station Bridgewater

555 Union Avenue West

Bridgewater Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 232 **LOT:** 36

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station/Car Wash

OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.4 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating/Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed

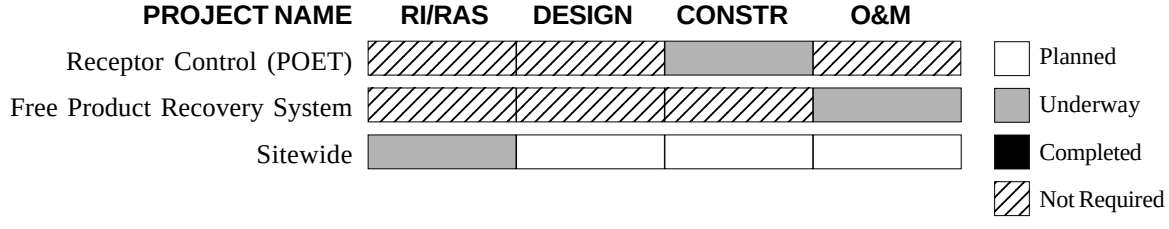
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$150,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site, also known as McFarland's Pit Stop, operates as a gas station and car wash. The underground fuel storage tanks and associated piping at the site were repaired and upgraded several times between 1975 and 1992. Leaks from this system caused the soil and ground water to become heavily contaminated with gasoline. In the early 1990s, floating gasoline product and dissolved gasoline-related contaminants were found in on-site ground water monitor wells. The ground water contamination migrated off site, contaminating potable wells at nearby residences and businesses. Gasoline vapors were also detected in nearby sewer lines and two neighboring buildings.

Between 1996 and 1998, the gas station owner conducted several remedial actions under the oversight of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks. These actions included installing an extraction system at the gas station to recover gasoline product and vapors from the ground water table and subsurface soil and excavating and disposing of three leaking underground storage tanks and 300 cubic yards of gasoline-contaminated soil. Twenty six properties with private drinking water wells that were determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards were connected to the public water line and a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration unit was installed at a commercial facility where no water line was available.

In 1998, the site was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation when private funds were no longer available to complete the cleanup. NJDEP is operating and maintaining the free product and vapor extraction system, monitoring the extent of the ground water plume and evaluating the effectiveness of the remedial actions. If the results of the ground water monitoring and evaluation indicate further measures are needed to address the on-site or off-site contamination, then appropriate remedial actions will be taken.



Montgomery Township Housing Development

Robin Drive, Route 206 and Sycamore Lane

Montgomery Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 29002 **LOT:** 22-36

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 77 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

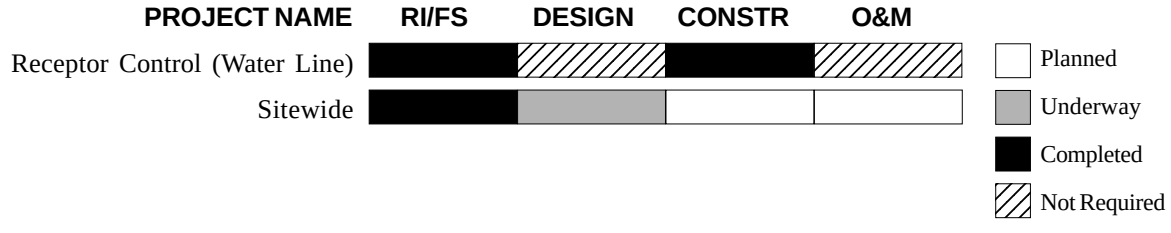
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$1,730,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of approximately 77 private homes that were originally serviced by private potable wells. In 1978, trichloroethylene (TCE) contamination was found in the nearby Rocky Hill Municipal Well. The following year, private potable wells in the housing development were sampled and also found to have elevated levels of TCE. The source of the TCE contamination is believed to be a research facility on Route 518 in Montgomery Township.

USEPA placed the Montgomery Township Housing Development on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. A Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI\FS) was initiated in 1986 to investigate this site along with the possibly related contamination at the Rocky Hill Municipal Well Superfund site. During the RI/FS, two Operable Units (OU) were established for the site. Provision of a public water supply for the residents was designated OU1, and remediation of the contaminated ground water was designated OU2.

In 1987, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1 that required the extension of public water lines into the Montgomery Township Housing Development. The majority of the residents had their homes connected to the water line between 1981 and 1990, but six residents chose not to connect. In 1988, USEPA issued a second ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU2 which required installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system was subsequently suspended due to an imminent settlement between USEPA and the Potentially Responsible Party. However, the negotiations were not successful and USEPA now plans to continue working on the Remedial Design in 2000.



Princeton Gamma Tech Incorporated

1026 Route 518 Montgomery Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 29002 **LOT:** 49,50

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Equipment Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 3 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
No Public Funds Authorized to Date	

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Princeton Gamma Tech, Incorporated (PGT) has manufactured radar detection and laboratory analysis equipment at this facility since 1968. The facility is directly adjacent to the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well Superfund sites. A Remedial Investigation completed in 1988 for the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well sites concluded that PGT was the most likely source of the ground water contamination at those sites. An on-site septic tank is suspected as one source of the contamination. USEPA subsequently filed suit against PGT for cost recovery in connection with both the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well sites. All work at this site will be conducted as part of the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well Superfund sites.

Rocky Hill Municipal Well

Washington Street Rocky Hill Borough Somerset County

BLOCK: 6 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Well Field
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.0 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

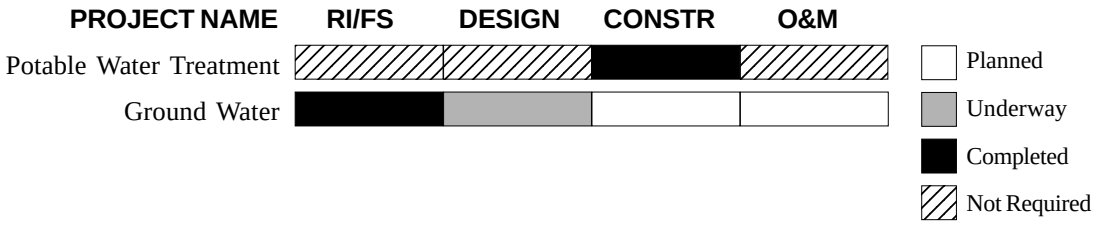
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$1,707,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Rocky Hill Municipal Well supplies drinking water to approximately 1,000 residents of Rocky Hill Borough. In 1978, a Rutgers University study revealed that the well was contaminated with the volatile organic compound trichloroethylene (TCE). The source of the TCE contamination is believed to be a research facility on Route 518 in Montgomery Township. In 1983, USEPA placed the site on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites and the Borough installed an air stripper on the well to remove the contaminants from the water. Operation and maintenance of the stripper is being performed by the Borough.

Between 1986 and 1988, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and develop cleanup alternatives. This RI/FS was conducted jointly with the Montgomery Township Housing Development Superfund site. In 1988, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) for the site with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The Remedial Design of the ground water remediation system was subsequently suspended due to an imminent settlement between USEPA and the Potentially Responsible Party. However, the negotiations were not successful and USEPA now plans to continue working on the Remedial Design in 2000.



Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination

Route 202 Branchburg Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

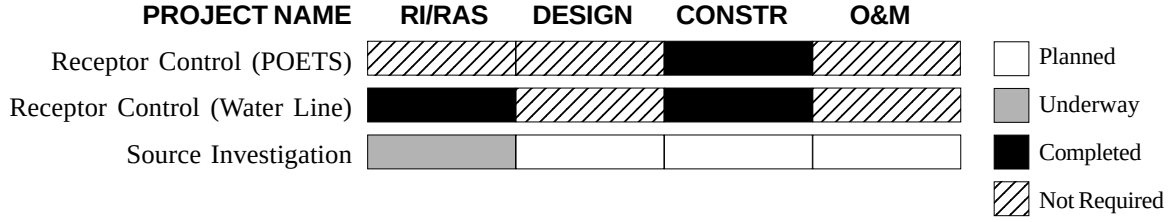
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Suspected

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$130,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1991, the Branchburg Township Health Department determined that private potable wells at ten residential and commercial properties located along a mile stretch of Route 202 were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the wells later that year as an interim solution to provide potable water for those occupants. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remedation subsequently delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) for the project that encompassed approximately 50 residential and commercial properties. Branchburg Township completed construction of a public water line to service those properties within the GWIA, as well as other properties in the general area, in 1997. NJDEP is providing Spill Fund monies to the Township for the portions of the water line that fall within the GWIA.

In 1997, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began Remedial Investigations (RI) at two sites in Branchburg Township where the ground water contamination may have originated. A third Potentially Responsible Party is conducting an investigation of his property under the supervision of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks. NJDEP is also conducting potable well sampling around the perimeter of the GWIA to monitor the extent of the ground water contamination.



Route 22 East & North Gaston Avenue Well Contamination

1070 & 1074 Route 22 East

Bridgewater Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 5304 **LOTS:** 2,3,4

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Private Potable Wells
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

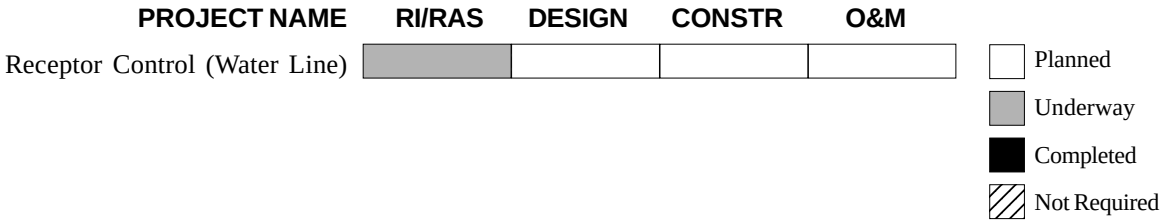
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$45,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1995, volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards were detected in private potable wells located at a residential and commercial property on Route 22. NJDEP subsequently identified two gasoline service stations in the area, Route 22 Petroleum (also known as Mr. Gas) and Carbo's Sunoco, as Potentially Responsible Parties for the contamination. NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks directed both of the Potentially Responsible Parties to address the contamination in the potable wells by installing Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems at the affected properties. In 1997, the owner/operator of the Sunoco station installed POETs on the two contaminated wells in response to the directive; however, sampling of the effluent water from the POETs continued to show the presence of elevated levels of gasoline-related compounds.

In 1999, the potable well contamination case was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation as an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC). The Elizabethtown Water Company will install water lines to service the properties with contaminated private potable wells in 2000 under a third party contract with NJDEP. The owner/operator of the Sunoco station and Route 22 Petroleum have contributed funds for the water line installation project. Investigation and cleanup of the two service stations is being conducted by the Potentially Responsible Parties under the supervision of the Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks.



Shell Service Station Warren Township

2 Mount Bethel Road Warren Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 89 **LOT:** 1.01

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

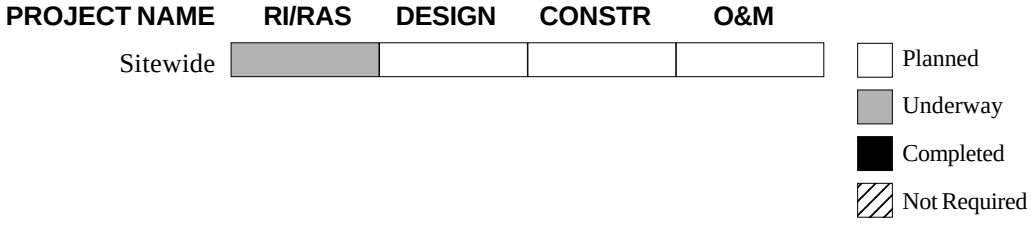
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Suspected

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$65,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Contamination was first detected at this site in 1988, when gasoline vapors and gasoline-contaminated soil were encountered during the installation of service equipment. Shell Oil Company, a Potentially Responsible Party for the site, installed on-site ground water monitor wells to delineate the extent of the ground water contamination under the supervision of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks (BUST). The site continued to operate as a Shell service station until 1989, when all of the underground storage tanks and the above ground and subsurface equipment were removed. At that time, approximately 600 cubic yards of contaminated soil were also excavated from the tank field and disposed of at an off-site location. The underground storage tanks and pumps were replaced with new equipment and a new operator began marketing another brand of gasoline in 1990. However, Shell Oil Company continued to monitor the ground water at the site under the oversight of NJDEP.

Over the next several years, Shell Oil Company installed several off-site ground water monitor wells to track the extent of the ground water plume. Ground water sampling conducted during this time indicated that the current operator of the station also experienced a discharge of gasoline due to a subsurface leak. In 1996, BUST directed four Potentially Responsible Parties for the site, which included the current gasoline supplier, the former and current operators and the property owner, to investigate the extent of the on-site and off-site contamination, but they did not comply. NJDEP subsequently designated the off-site area an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) after sampling of private potable wells near the service station revealed that one of the wells was contaminated with volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards and another well had lower levels of contamination. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation plans to initiate an investigation in early 2000 to determine whether a source of ground water contamination, such as contaminated soil, still exists at the gas station. The Shell Oil Company is monitoring and maintaining Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems that were installed on the two private potable wells with previously confirmed contamination to ensure that the units continue to operate effectively.



Spring Lane Well Contamination

Spring Lane Warren Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

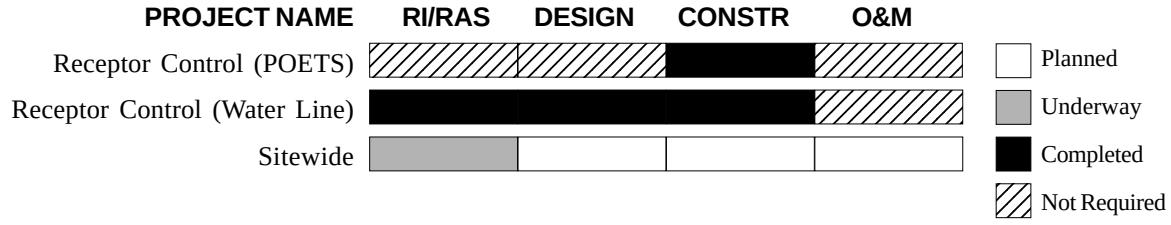
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$822,000
1986 Bond Fund	$310,000
Corporate Business Tax	$400,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Elevated levels of volatile organic compounds were detected in water samples collected from private potable wells at eight residences in this area in 1992. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the eight wells as an interim measure to provide potable water, and delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed the area where the contaminant plume was known to exist and the area where the plume was expected to migrate. In 1995, the Elizabethtown Water Company extended public water lines to the residences in the GWIA using funds provided by NJDEP.

In 1992, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the extent of the contamination, evaluate cleanup alternatives and identify possible sources of the contamination. The soil sampling phase of the RI was completed 1998; however, based on the results NJDEP could not determine the source. The ground water phase of the RI is still in progress. NJDEP plans to install additional ground water monitor wells in the area in 2000 to help delineate the ground water contamination plume.



Sunoco Service Station Branchburg Township

954 Route 202 South Branchburg Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 44 **LOT:** 30

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

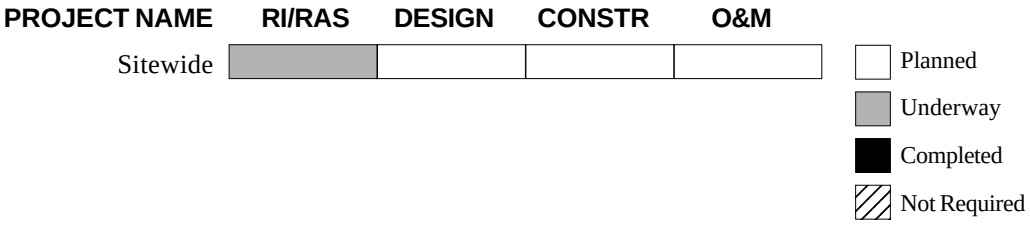
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$17,500
Corporate Business Tax	$39,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Several leaking underground gasoline storage tanks and an underground waste oil storage tank contaminated the soil and ground water at this site. The owner removed the tanks between 1987 and 1995 but did not investigate the extent of the soil or ground water contamination or take any other remedial action. This site is located in the Ground Water Impact Area of the Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination case. NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the extent of the soil and ground water contamination in 1997.



Tysley Road Ground Water Contamination

Tysley Road Bernardsville Borough Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

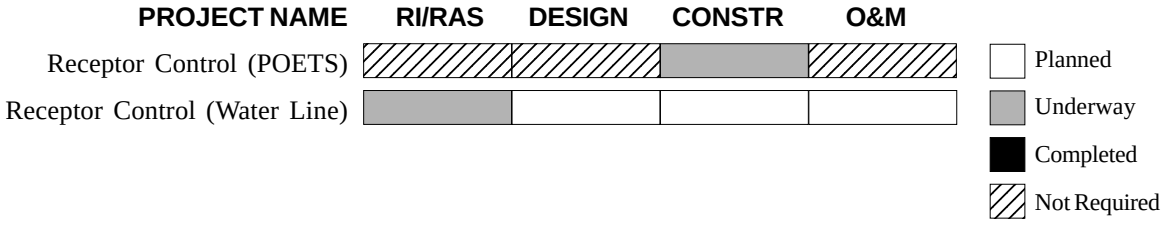
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$52,500

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Tysley Road in Bernardsville Borough is mainly serviced by public water lines, but some of its residents still rely on private potable wells for their drinking water supply. In 1998, during an investigation of two nearby service stations, NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks discovered that two potable wells on Tysley Road were contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE), a volatile organic compound, at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Since the PCE is not suspected to have originated from either of the service stations, the potable well contamination case was referred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation for further investigation. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation identified one other home in the area that was not connected to the public water supply and sampling of this well revealed similar contamination. Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems have been installed on the affected wells as an interim remedy until these homes can be connected to the public water line in 2000. NJDEP is also conducting a Remedial Investigation to determine the extent of the ground water plume and identify possible sources of the contamination.



Woods Road Ground Water Contamination

Woods Road Hillsborough Township Somerset County

BLOCKS: Various **LOTS:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$50,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Hillsborough Township Health Department in 1990 revealed that six private potable wells in this area were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems in the affected homes later that year to provide potable water for these residents. NJDEP subsequently completed a water supply alternative analysis that concluded the continued use of POETs in the affected homes was the most cost-effective long-term solution. NJDEP will be conducting a preliminary assessment and site investigation to determine the source of the ground water contamination.